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#### Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1900

THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE 526,179 Lines of Advertising fexcluding TRIBUNE advertisements

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

mora than during the same period of 1904.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The standard of rebellion was raised on the Kniaz Potemkine at Theodosia, where the battleship arrived yesterday and demanded supplies, under a threat to bombard the city; a proclamation similar to that issued at Kustenji was given out by the mutineers, notifying the Russian government that the decisive struggle had begun. —— The destroyer Stre-mitelny anchored off the palace of Prince Fer-dinand of Bulgaria, at Varna, and requested supplies, which were sent. — The government has forbidden the Pan-Russian Congress, which the zemstvo leaders intended to hold at Moscow on July 13. — There was rioting at the Putiloff works in St. Petersburg, the strikers using revolvers and stoning officers; the Cossacks charged and scattered a mob with whips. DOMESTIC.—The funeral of Colonel John Hay, Secretary of State, took place at Cleve-land, the services being marked by extreme simplicity, President Roosevelt, Vice-President Pairbanks and present and former members of the Cabinet attending. —— President Roose-velt left Cleveland after the funeral of Secretary welt left Cleveland after the funeral of Secretary Hay, and will reach Oyster Bay this morning he was in consultation with members of the Cabinet and ex-Secretary Root on the trip.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, at Cleveland, adopted a plan to establish a creed for the Jewish peoples.

An lish a creed for the Jewish peoples. — An infant grandson of Adolph G. Hüpfel, the brewer, was blown into a lake at Newburg, N. Y., and drowned. — A young man was arrested in Colorado Springs for uttering forged certified checks; he said he was the son of August Belmont, of New-York. — A skyrocket set fire to the barn of the Diamond Ice Company, at Stamford, Conn., causing a loss of \$1,500. — Miss Cornelia Brown was terribly burned at Stamford, Conn., while attempting to extinguish a fire in her home. extinguish a fire in her home

CITY.-It was learned that District Attorney Jerome intended to proceed against certain of the Equitable directors. —— Nurses arriving from Panama declared the conditions there are growing worse and that nurses are leaving the place in large numbers. ——— An explosion in place in large numbers. —— An explosion in Broadway frightened crowds of pedestrians. —— It was reported that District Attorney Jerome might bring criminal action against the = A man on Staten Island theatrical trust. lived with a bullet hole in his heart and the bullet in his lung. — The winners at Brighton Beach were: 1, Roseben; 2, Alamanzor; 8, Running Water; 4, Ort Wells; 5, Hooray; 6,

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Showers; fresh south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 67.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

"WORLD-WIDE RECIPROCITY." Although Governor William L. Douglas has announced that he will not accept a renomination in Massachusetts this year, he seems not averse to defining the platform on which the next Democratic candidate must stand. Governor Donglas has long cherished the rather doubtful notion that he owed his election last fall to his contention that a reciprocity treaty must be made with Canada, whether Canada relished such a proceeding or not. The Governor blandly assumed last year that Canada was only waiting for the chance to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States, and that the federal administration was responsible for thwarting New-England's desire to develop a larger selling market beyond the Canadian

Canada's refusal to assent to another meeting of the Joint High Commission, charged with settling all outstanding differences between ourselves and our northern neighbors, and the Dominion's evident purpose to continue its present policy of concessions on British imports have, however, finally convinced the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts that their former premises were fallacious and their former was topsy-turvy. They have admitted that it takes two to make a bargain, and that though you may lead an unwilling horse to the water trough, you cannot make him drink, Now they seem to think that, if Canada turns a deaf ear to their arguments and appeals, those arguments and appeals may be profitably directed elsewhere. The reciprocity idea is too valuable an asset in State politics to be abandoned lightly. There are other markets than Canada, and Governor Douglas and his associates are to-day stoutly pressing for reciprocity, not with Canada, but "with the whole wide world."

In a recent interview Mr. Douglas clearly expressed this change of policy when he said: A crisis is at hand in the affairs of this State, and the only satisfactory solution is world-wide reciprocity. . . . The Democratic party is for reciprocity with the nations of the world, and that will be the issue of the State campaign.

We do not think that the Massachusetts Democrats have greatly bettered their case by shifting their point of view. They have given up the idea of converting a stiffnecked government at Ottawa. Now they will devote their spergies to discovering openings for trade agreegramme gains in pretentiousness and scope it oses in definiteness and practicability. wide reciprocity" is in itself a paradox, a chimera. For the United States reciprocity is feasible only under certain special conditions. Reciprocity treaties can produce beneficial results only when there is such a dissimilarity between the products we have to sell and those we wish to buy as to make mutual concessions easy and logical. We have an arrangement of this sort with Cuba by which we give slight reductions on articles like tobacco and sugar which we could buy whether the rates were lowered or not, and in return sell Cuba goods which she does not produce and which she could almost as readily import from European countries. There are other nations, chiefly in the tropics and sub-tropics, with which we could make, perhaps, equally advantageous bar-

gains But with the great producing nations of Europe we have not been able, and shall not be able, to conclude agreements which will yield equally undisputed benefits. We have had, and can have, commercial treaties which scratch the surface of our trade relations with our great industrial competitors. But we can never apply with them in detail any policy of give and take such as we have applied in the case of Cuba. The inherent difficulties of such a programme are too vast and its ultimate benefits are too doubtful to induce us to abandon the simpler and more practicable method of laying tariffs to fit our own needs and enforcing them equally and impartially against our chief commercial rivals. Governor Douglas's scheme of "world-wide reciprocity" is illusory. It will bear no more substantial fruit than his earlier project for imposing reciprocity on Canada against Canada's will.

#### BLACK SEA PIRATES

The mutinous Russian sallors in the Black Sea must probably be regarded as pirates. They are chartered by no government, and are in open revolt against the only government that would have a right to charter them. In even less aggravated circumstances other vessels of other nations have been captured or destroyed as pirates, and there is little question that the Prince Potemkine is worthy of such treatment, and would receive it if there were any power at hand capable of inflicting it.

There is, however, no such power. Russia herself apparently cannot trust any of the other vessels of her navy. Turkey is not like ly to interfere further than to protect her own shipping and ports, and indeed she has no vessels that could hopefully cope with the Potemkine. Rumania has only a few light cruisers and torpedo boats, and no inclination to use them in behalf of the power which she fears and distrusts. All other powers are barred out of the Black Sea, and, as Mr. Balfour has said, there seems to be as yet no adequate cause for breaking the prohibition of the Dardanelles. There will be no such cause unless foreign shipping or other interests in those waters need more protection than appears to be called for at this time.

The Black Sea pirates may, therefore, be left to pursue their own way until Russia herself is able to dispose of them or until they are actually starved into subjection. A modern steam warship cannot be indefinitely maintained in service without pufting into friendly ports. The Prince Potemkine can find no friendly ports, and, therefore, her career must be short. The question of chief interest is how much wanton mischief she will be able to do before there is an end to what Russians themselves describe as the most discreditable episode in the history of the Russian navy.

## JOHN PAUL JONES

There is a certain peculiar interest in the coincidence that on the very day after our laving away of the mortal remains of one of the foremost American statesmen of these times there should be delivered into our keeping, after more than a century of hidden exile, the dust of the man who was not only our first great naval hero, but also, in his conceptions and performance of varied public duties, one of the foremost men in the first generation of the American Republic. It is always a grateful thing to honor the memory of the great, and it is the happy distinction of General Horace Porter, earned by earnest and unselfish effort, to be conspicuously identified with the honoring of two of the greatest names in American history. The nation owed him thanks long ago for his efficient work in completing the mortuary memorial to Ulysses S. Grant. It owes him no less a debt for discovering. after a patient and arduous search, the body of John Paul Jones, and thus enabling us to transfer it to the soil of that commander's

adopted country. In ascribing to John Paul Jones the quality of greatness we have not in mind merely his achievements as a fighting seaman, though these alone were sufficient to assure him lasting fame. Their magnitude was not considerable, but, then, neither were some of the most famous achievements of Dundonald and of Drake. Macaulay has reminded us that from the point of view of great military engineers the siege and defence of Londonderry formed a contemptible episode. It is not in numbers that the greatness of a battle consists, else Thermopylæ and Balaklava would long ago have been forgotten. It is rather in the spirit in which it is fought, and in that respect Flamborough Head may be ranked by the side of Salamis and Trafalgar. But it is rather by the more general record of the man that he is to be estimated, by his conduct in many incidents, and, most of all, perhaps, by his expression of views and judgments upon various topics of the highest public importance. We venture to say that his letter upon the training, qualifications and duties of naval officers, which we reproduce in another column to-day, would alone be an ample title deed to fame. Written by one of our foremost living admirals, it would be a noteworthy document, winning universal commendation for its soundness of thought and breadth and clarity of vision. Written by that young man, more than a century ago, it must be regarded as

bearing the indubitable hallmark of genius. It meant much for this nation and for the world that there was born on the banks of the Solway 158 years ago to-day that gardener's son. It should mean much to America that now, after 113 years, his dust is brought home to the land he served so well. There may be only a sentimental value in the dust from which the spirit has departed. There will be a real and immeasurable value in rehabilitating and maintaining his spirit throughout the whole naval service of which he was a founder and of which his name is one of the imperishable

## SEEKING THE NORTH POLE.

It is a well built and stanch vessel which will carry the Peary expedition toward the North Pole when the tireless explorer has completed his plans for making another determined effort to reach the object of his ambition. There is an undoubted fascination about the many efforts which have been made to reach the pole, yet it does not seem to be easy to get the needed

money. The number of lives lost and the amount of treasure spent in quest of the northern limit of adventure are already enormous, and most of the expeditions have involved suffering so serious that it must be considered a matter of amazement that the frozen zone still draws by its mysterious spell so many dauntless seekers after knowledge. Much uncertainty prevails in regard to the fate of those who went to Franz Josef Land under Ziegler's auspices. It is to the credit of the police that they made men's the world over. But what their pro- in the hope of surpassing the achievements of so many arrests, though they might easily have

misgivings were felt, too, regarding the safety of all four of the recent Antarctic expeditions, which have now, fortunately, returned. From the reports of these ventures it appears that the South Pole is less accessible than the

For many a century the sources of the most wonderful and noted of rivers were unknown. Now the geography of Africa, owing to resolute research, is a subject of general knowledge. How many years must pass before an investigator will reach the northern limit of the globe remains a puzzling problem.

THE PROMISE OF A SHAMROCK IV. Devotees of yachting will welcome the as surance that Sir Thomas Lipton will probably make a fourth attempt to capture the America's Cup. It was hoped that he would send a challenge in time for a group of races this year, and disappointment was felt when he let the opportunity pass. The prospect has now perceptibly improved. In trying three times in succession to carry off one of the most famous and highly prized trophies held in the United States, Sir Thomas has already contributed more extensively to international sport than any of his fellow countrymen. Lord Dunraven came across the Atlantic for this purpose only twice, and none of the other challengers have proposed more than a single contest. Sir Thomas exhibits a commendable spirit.

The determination to try again is said to have been strengthened, if not inspired, by the good work now being done by Mylne, Watson's successor in building boats. The fine performance of his Britomart, a 50-footer, is said to have had much influence on Sir Thomas and to have led to an order for a 90-foot boat. After his visit to America in 1901 he left Shamrock II here, and before deciding with which boat to make his next attempt he matched Shamrock III against her. Until Shamrock IV has been launched, rigged and sailed, Americans will keep calm. Still, it would be extremely injudicious to assume that she will prove no faster than her predecessors and that no better boat than the Reliance is needed to defend the cup.

How much further the Herreshoffs can go in improving upon the bronze hulled beauty is also uncertain. Have they any possibilities in reserve of which the world has received no hint? Let us hope so. The defeats which Sir Thomas sustained in 1899 and 1903 were serious and discouraging. In 1901 he was beaten by 1 minute and 20 seconds, 3 minutes and 35 seconds and only 41 seconds. The margin between the sailing qualities of the contestants four years ago was small enough to insure immense excitement. Reduce it by the merest trifle next season and the cup would be in peril!

## FIGHTING AGAINST SAFETY.

It might be thought that if there was anything the people of New-York were without exception anxious for it was the careful regulation of excursion steamers. A little more than a year ago they had a terrible lesson of the danger from lax inspection. Since then they have been demanding the punishment of inspectors who did not fearlessly and diligently protect them from such disasters. Denunciation of the faithless or inefficient officials has been heard everywhere in conversation and seen daily in the newspapers. If ever officers had reason to know what the public expected of them, and indeed would require of them, the steamboat inspectors were the men. So, naturally, with the opening of the excursion season this year they were alert to enforce the law, and especially on the Fourth of July, when the steamboat owners are tempted to overcrowd their vessels and risk thousands of lives in their anxiety to secure the largest possible share of the day's business, the inspectors counted the passengers entering each boat, and refused to permit any more on board than the law allowed.

What happened? Did a virtuous people cheer this evidence of faithfulness and regard for their safety on the part of their public servants? Not at all. They resolved themselves into howling mobs, abusing the officers and striving in the face of law and at the risk of their own lives to overload the boats. They were intent upon an excursion, and the law, the safety of others already on the boat and their own safety were of no consequence. Yet if they had been permitted to embark and an accident had happened they would have been the loudest in cries against the inspectors who permitted the risk, and probably, true to their mob spirit, would have suggested lynching for the culprits. Of course, these persons who crowded the excursion ders were not our most thoughtful citizens. Many were ignorant and many were young. Their hearts were set on a holiday, and their disappointment at being turned back and perhaps having nowhere else to go was keen. Nevertheless, they are a large factor in our problem of government and strikingly illustrate its difficulty. What sort of self-government can we expect when people will not even respect the laws which they loudly demand for their own safety? What sort of administration can we expect when at one minute they strenuously insist that a law be enforced and then mob the official who tries to enforce it? The steamboat incident might be passed over as the freak of a few mad excursionists if it were not typical. The Low administration had to contend with the same spirit among the whole people. It took office with a mandate to enforce the law and the instant the law was enforced the people were angry. Everybody denounces the overcrowding of the cars, but few will fail to squeeze into a full car though an empty one may be coming along a minute later. The steamboat incident is merely a sample of the lack among us of the discipline without which there can be no permanent success in self-government.

## A "RECORD" FOURTH OF JULY.

The remark was frequently made on Tuesday that it was a "record" Fourth of July, so far as the weather was concerned. Indeed, it would require a long memory to recall the equal of it for bright skies, pleasant temperature, refreshing breezes and freedom from even the menace of the thundershowers which have generally been regarded as inseparable concomitants of wholesale detonations. But we are afraid that in another and less creditable or less welcome sense the day was also a record breaker. To judge from the first fruits of hospital and morgue reports, the damage to life and limb threatens, when all is known, to surpass that of former years, and certainly the flagrant defiance of law in the most dangerous way was conspicuous beyond all ordinary measure.

We called attention a month ago to the amendments to the Penal Code which then went into force, under Senator Armstrong's measure, especially aimed against the sale and use of toy pistols, and showed how their enforcement would suppress one of the deadliest of the Fourth of July nuisances. If any attempt was made this week to enforce those amendments it was singularly ineffective. The sale of toy pistols certainly was not suppressed. On Monday the things were being sold in great numbers almost within the shadow of the City Hall. Neither was the use of them by children under the pre scribed age perceptibly diminished, at least in many of the most populous parts of the city. As for firearms not of the "toy" variety, their use seems to have been rather more general and more deadly than usual. There is a considerable list of killings and woundings from stray bullets, while it was one of the commonest of things on Tuesday to see men and boys, down to tender ages, firing pistols in the streets. It is reported that 124 arrests for that cause were made on Tuesday, one of the culprits having no fewer than six revolvers in his possession

Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi. Grave made many more. We cannot regard it as to the credit of the magistrates that they dismissed all these lawbreakers with the merely nominal fine of \$1 aplece. The offender were guilty of an impudent, defiant and offensive violation of the Penal Code, and the fact that they were in addition degrading the celebration of our chief national holiday should not have been esteemed a mitigating but rather an aggravating circumstance. Moreover, it is pretty safe to reckon that nine-tenths of them were simply displaying and using on the Fourth of July the deadly weapons which, in defiance of law, they habitually carry. It would have been a good thing for law and order if the magistrates had imposed fines ten times as great, or even a few days' imprisonment.

The outright killings on the Fourth are already reported by dozens in the country at large, and the woundings, more than a tithe of which will probably prove fatal, by thousands. Had such injuries been inflicted in a mass, in a theatre fire or steamboat wreck, the nation would have been shocked, and there would have been vigorous demands for legislation to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. fact that the butchery was widely distributed in space makes it none the less deplorable, and makes none the less discreditable the stupid and savage custom which is responsible for it.

One feature of the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration failed somewhat in dramatic point. The Hon. Charles F. Murphy was unhappily not present to lead the applause which should have rewarded ex-Judge Parker's observations on the necessity of divorcing "business and politics."

Alton B. Parker calls socialism Protection's child. But it is wonderful how anxious many Democratic free traders are to adopt it.

Central Europe has just been suffering from heat which is exceptional for that part of the world, even in midsummer. Apparently the temperatures recorded there were considerably higher than any yet recorded in America during the current season. In Rome, which is trifle further north than New-York, the thermometer is said to have registered more than 100 degrees in the shade this week. The mercury has not yet been higher than 90 here.

Booker T. Washington is right when he says: "The oppressors are lost." No race which needs to protect itself from another by oppression has a character or civilization which can stand the test of time.

A London medical authority has discovered a new disease, motormania. At the first symptoms of it the best authorities maintain that a stiff fine should be applied to the patient. If that fails to effect a cure, solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water for fifteen days is a prescription that rarely fails

Brook Farm house, the dwelling which once sheltered some of the most eminent men of America, is to be counted among the losses due to the glorious Fourth, boys having set fire to it in an exaggeration of the lawless spirit they are accustomed to manifest on that day. Happily it is beyond their power to destroy "The Blithedale Romance," in which the famous socialistic experiment of Brook Farm has been preserved in certain of its features by the genius of Haw-

It remained for the Governor of North Carolina to discover that New-York had grown great because it had been ruled by Tammany. After such a discovery the Governor of South Carolina will be lacking in patriotism and Democratic principles if he does not remind the Governor of North Carolina of an historic circumstance.

There is something puzzling in the reports of the great automobile race in France yesterday. None of the participants were badly hurt. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the low speed developed by the machines. To traverse 341 miles in 430 minutes, as the winner did, means an average of only forty-eight miles an hour. The other competitors, of course, made a still less favorable showing. What are we coming to?

Baron Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador at Washington, makes his entrance with an effective epigram-"Diplomacy, like whist, is mostly silence." It is to be hoped that diplomatic silence will not interfere to prevent the utterance of more epigrams of like quality by the baron.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Harvey County (Kan.) widower took his second wife home and introduced her to the children by saying: 'This is your new mamma." They looke at her critically and the youngest blurted out: "Is that the best you could do, papa?"

# THE TUCKSHOP.

anon Edward Lyttelton, the future head master on, has commended the school "tuck shop." It taught he said, to some slight extent how to spend money.

Long its worth was held in question,
Long the sad, alarming state
Of the national digestion
Stood against it on the slate;
Now, a sage's dictum hushes
Lies that base tradition told;
Whitewashed by his generous brush is
Every shop where "tuck" is sold!

Falsely would Roast Beef take credit For the strength of Albion's sons; For the strength of Albion's sons; No! The mystic germ that fed it Hides in Bath and Chelsea buns! Youthful souls are fired and mettled In the venerable shop; Waterloos are fought and settled By the virile ginger-pop! Then again-oh cynic, scorning

Then again—on cynic, scorning
This encomium—answer me!
Who can tell but every morning
Youths predestined soon to be
Chancellors of the Exchequer,
Members of the Board of Trade,
Haggle o'er a modest "brekker"
In the tuckshop's steaming shade?

So this institution's gentle
Influence, and wholesome joys,
Aid the physical and mental
Progress of our hopeful boys.
Growing gracefully rotunder
They shall gain commercial zeal,
To our foe's invidious wonder,
And the nation's lasting weal!

Some hitherto unpublished facts about the habits of the African pygmies are contained in a pamphlet just published by Colonel Harrison, who brought from Central Africa the party of little people now in London. The pygmies generally marry at the age of eight or nine, and the men buy the wives with three or four spears and ten to fifteen arrows, according to the market value of the lady. They pay by instalments, and not until the last arrow is handed over is the lover allowed to take

Bank Cashier-You have overdrawn your account, madam.

Lovely Lady—That is just like me! My husband says I am always exaggerating everything.—(Somerville Journal.

his bride. A man may have as many wives as

"The Aurora (Mo.) Argus" boastfully remarks "Leeton has put in some new hitching rails, which s a thing New-York hasn't done recently."

A Russian Blowout.—"I rise to the occasion," murmured the Russian duke when they planted a bomb under his chair. Gratified that their efforts were so courteously recognized, the mob planned a blowout for the rest of the family.—(The Columbia Jester.

A small boy recently wrote to a Pennsylvania legislator asking for a report of the State Fish Commission. The member, who is a relative of the was greatly pleased at the request and exhibited it in the State Capitol. He wrote the boy however, asking what report was wanted, explaining that a volume was issued yearly. Whether he ever showed the boy's reply to his friends or not, it has leaked out. It reads: "I don't care which year it is. All I want is any old thing heavy enough to press wild flowers."

> NOT MATES. "It's funny," said the little pig.
> "They didn't build me right,
> And make my stomach just as big
> As is my appetite."
> —(Philadelphia Press.

# About People and Jocial Incidents.

Newport, where she has rented for the season the

John Thompson Spencer villa at Ochre Point, re-

Miss Georgine Iselin has sailed for Europe to stag

Colonel Oliver H. Payne has likewise gone abroad

on board his yacht to spend the autumn at his

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

IST TELEPRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

Lenox Club tournament. They defouted Mins Fet-lows, of New-York, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Coiller, and S. P. Shaw, jr., of Boston.

W. S. Benedict, of Brooklyn, and W. J. Cotton,

New-York, won the unfinished Fourth of July four-

some at Shadowbrook to-day, by I up. The entries for the cup included W. R. Mowe, H. W. Merrill, H. W. Hungerford, H. G. Hopson, George Baldwin,

H. R. Timos, Linden W. Bates, L. W. Bates, p. and Frederick Hulse.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Lenox

Club was held to-day at the clubhouse. More than

fifty members sat down to dinner, which was served

in the cardroom and on the veranda of the club-

touse. These officers were elected: Preside

Captain John S. Barnes; vice-president, Dr. Richard

C. Greenleaf; treasurer, Giraud Foster; secretary, Henry P. Jaques. Board of governors, George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, Thomas Post, Charles

In conjunction with this meeting the annual meet.

ing of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club was held, and the following officers were elected: President,

David Lydig; treasurer, Giraud Foster; secretary,

Samuel Frothingham. Executive committee, Joseph W. Burden, John E. Alexander and Samuel Froth-

ingham. Board of governors, George G. Haven,

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT

(ST TELEGRAPH TO THE THINGNE.)

Newport, R. I., July 5 .- After the busy day of

yesterday society in Newport was quiet to-day, and

dinners and luncheons. The weather was such that

it kept people within doors, and there was not even

the regular large crowd at the Casino during the

tennis hours. A large number of guests who came

on from New-York to spend the Fourth returned to

the city to-day, and it is not likely that there will

The social affairs to-day included luncheons given

by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe and Mr. Batonyi and din-

ners this evening by Mrs. John R. Drexel and the

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has decided to give a series

of large musicals in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly and

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, of New-York, are the

Desportes de la Fosse, chargé d'affaires of the

French Legation, has arrived at Newport for the

Mrs. Margaret Bottome is the guest of Mrs. E. J.

Herrick for a few days.

Mrs. Delancey Kane returned from New-York

to-day, where she went to arrange for a Fourth

of July outing for the Clover Club, a Catholic or-ganization in which she is interested.

There was talk in the cottage colony to-day of arranging a ball at the Casino to be tendered to

Rear Admiral Evans and his officers on the arrival

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore arrived from

New-York this evening and will spend the summ

guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, of Wash-

family will arrive at their Newport villa for

ington, at their Newport cottage.

of his squadron in Newport.

be much gayety now until the latter part of th

week.

season to-morrow.

there was little going on outside of a couple

John E. Parsons and Samuel Frothingham

Baty Blake are victors of the tennis doubles

Lenox, Mass., July 5.-Mr. and Mrs. George

cently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh

with her sister, Mrs. John Beresford, in Ireland

shooting box in Scotland.

The score was: 6-0, 4-4, 8-6,

Lanier and Dr. Henry C. Haven.

## NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Quite a fleet of yachts arrived here yesterday morning from Newport. Henry A. C. Taylor came on board the Wanderer, Henry Walters and Pembroke Jones on board the Nareda and Lewis Cass

Ledyard on board the Corona. Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kountze, who have been in Canada, are now staying at Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas will arrive next week from Europe and go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the summer.

The wedding of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and the Hon. Lionel Guest, younger son of Lord Wimborne, will take place to-day at Sleux Falls, S. D. Among those present at the ceremony will be the Hon. John Bigelow, former Minister to France, who will give his daughter away; his other daughter, Miss Grace Bigelow; Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, and Miss Grace Chapin, who accompanied the latter to South Dakota. Lionel Guest has leased one of the smaller islands in the St. Lawrence River. where he and his wife will spend the summer and possibly establish their home for some time to

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, who are now at Lenox, are expected at Newport early next month, where they will probably be visited by their son-in-law and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, who will return from Europe before the Newport season closes.

The break-up of the holiday house parties brought quite a number of well known persons into the city yesterday. Some of those seen were Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Bogert Elliman.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have been entertaining a succession of house parties at their place at Lencz, leave the city to-morrow for their villa at Bar Harbor, where they will remain until

Mrs. Augustus Kountze and Mrs. Karl Neuhoff are at Saratoga for the season

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who have been until now at their country place, at Garrisons-onthe-Hudson, leave the day after to-morrow for Newport, where they will open Crossways, their illa there, for the season.

Judge and Mrs. Francis M. Scott and their daughter, Miss Margaret Scott, as well as Miss Betty Collamore, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bischoff, jr., are booked to sail for Scotland on Saturday, to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Tew at Glasgow. Mrs. Tew is a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Scott,

Miss Kate De Forrest Prentice, who sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Oceanic, will, on her arrival in Europe, join Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon for an automobile trip through France.

The Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, who recently arrived from Europe, have left the city for Bar Harbor to spend the summer there with Mme, de Laugier-Villars's father, Thurston Living-Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who arrived from Europe

port, where she will spend the summer Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman are chulsing off the coast of New-England with a party of

the day before yesterday, has left town for New-

friends on board their yacht, the Sagamore, and expect to be away about a week.

JOY IN THEIR HEARTS.

lights of Fresh Air.

tral Station helped to send out three parties of Tribure Fresh Air Fund children yesterday. Two

parties went on the same train, one to Schenec-

tady, N. Y., and the other to Utice, N. Y. The third contingent went to Claverack, N. Y. Nearly all the children were girls and the railroad men

were pleased, as the boys are inclined to be rest-

less and need more attention while waiting for

the train. The three parties numbered 138 chil-

lies at Whitesboro, N. Y.; Watertown, N. Y.; Boon-ville, N. Y., and Pulaski, N. Y. As the children

had an all day journey, they were supplied with luncheons, but long before the train was scheduled

to start an attack was made upon the luncheons,

and at 11:15, the time the train started, the major-

ity of the children were not burdened with lunch-

eon boxes. Several passengers in the Grand Cen-

fren and kindly supplied the escorts with pack-

Miss Chapman, one of the mission workers, who

brought the children to the station, said: "Only a

few of my children have ever been to the coun-

try, and the rest are entirely ignorant of every-

thing connected with it. They come from the poorest families in the city, and we are obliged

to dress the majority of them, for their clothes are in a deplorable condition when they come to us. One little girl in this party lives in a base-

ment that is beyond description. We had a hard

time to persuade her parents to allow her to go,

Minnie Flackbart, a little girl who has been the

guest of a family in Watertown for the last four

summers, was very much in evidence yesterday.

company of her companions with tales of her visits to the country. They were stories of picking black-

berries, riding on a hayrack and going for the

cows. Her companions were mystified but greatly

interested in her recital. One little girl, who had

cherries and blackberries mixed, wanted to know if

At 9:30 o'clock last night a party of forty-four

A WEDDING IN LONDON.

London, July 5 .- Peter Smiley, son of Sir Hugh

Smiley, and Maud, daughter of E. L. Simpson, of

New-York, were married to-day at St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

"ELEPHANTS A PILIN' TEAK."

rom the London Mail.

From The Howard (Mo.) Courant.

you had to climb a tree to pick blackberries.

While waiting for the train she entertained a sme

but now she is one of the happiest of the lot."

tral Station learned the destination of the chil-

dren and attendants.

ages of fruit and cakes.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has left town for

# TAX PROTESTS ENTERED.

## Happy Children Off to Enjoy De- Newport Cottagers File Them with City Counsel. Within an hour the officials at the Grand Cen-

with Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

[at telegraph to the Taibune.]

Newport, R. I., July 5.—Sidney Webster, Edward
R. Thomas, Mrs. Eleanor Beeckman, wife of R.
Livingston Beeckman, and Miss Ida Mason, all well known summer residents of Newport, this evening entered a protest with the City Council of Newport against the assessment made against them on personal property by the tax assessors of this city. Each presented a petition to that body asking that the same be remitted, on the ground that the assessment was illegal and contr

Rhode Island which was liable to taxation. Mr. Webster says that he is a resident of New York, and that he has never been domiciled in

When the assessment was made public it was announced that there would be several protests, and on the arrival of these cottagers they took the first opportunity to do so. Mr. Thomas has been assessed for \$50,000 on personal property. Mr. Webster for \$50,000, Mrs. Beeckman for \$50,000, and Miss Mason for \$50,000, and they all ask that the amounts be remitted. No action will be taken by the City Council on the case until the petitions have been examined by the tax assessors, and the action of the council will be governed by the assessors' recommendations, which will probably be made at the next meeting of the City Council.

## MR. WILLCOX GOING TO EUROPE.

Postmaster Willcox will sail next Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II for Europe on his vacation. will combine business with pleasure, and will study the postal methods of England, Germany and France, visiting principally the postoffices of London, Paris and Berlin. Letters have already been sent by the Postmaster General to the heads of the postal service of these countries asking that every possible courtesy be extended. The postmaster will be accompanied by Mrs. Willcox, and expects to be gone about five weeks.

#### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on

At 9:30 o'clock last night a party of forty-four children left the Grand Central Station for Newark. N. Y. Half of this number were boys and the other half were girls. They had an all-night trip before them, and were greatly excited about sleeping in a train. The party was arranged through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Copeland. He has interested the people of Newark in the work, and they have pitched a camp on the county fair grounds, where the boys will live, while the girls will be received in private families.

The hosts at Newark, N. Y. are Mr. Haskell, Henry Hyman, Mr. Tack, J. M. Conrad, the Rev. J. K. Deavitt, Miss Grace Sheffield, Mrs. Augustus Dork, Mrs. Goldsmithy, Mrs. Charles Seider, Mr. Caswell, Byron Wilcox, Mrs. Clarence Kelley, Charles Shaw and Mrs. Robert F. Randall.

At Watertown, N. Y., the hosts are Mrs. M. Schneider, Mrs. L. D. Green and Mrs. W. K. Skeels. The hosts at Boonville, N. Y., are Mrs. George L. Birdsey, Mrs. H. Denslo, Mrs. P. Josiyn and Mrs. Grabb.

At Whitesboro, N. Y., Mrs. Herbert Grant. the Oceanic were: Those who will sail to-day on the Bre

Bishop and Mrs. W. F. Pen-dleton. Vice-Chancellor H. C. Pit-ney. Mr. and Mrs. Percival Rob-

Mr. and Mrs. Anton A. Raven.

Baron Speck von Sternburg.
German Ambassador to United States, and Baroness von Sternburg.

Professor James M. Pierce.

Passengers sailing to-day on the Blücher are:

Professor Felix Adler. J. Day Jackson. Mrs. F. M. Thieriot.

includes:

Dr. and Mrs. George Straw-bridge. Dr. and Mrs. Carl F. Kremer. The cabin list of La Gascogne, which sails to-day

Travellers who arrived yesterday on the Caronia

David Helasos.
The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, gan.
A. de Nuber.

# ENTITLED TO THEIR "DAY IN COURT."

From Harper's Weekly. Let the Equitable be reformed, by all means, and thoroughly, but let us not hand out striped suits to all the officers who have been accused of atroclous marfea-shees until their side of the story has had a full and impartial hearing.

#### COPPER COLORED CARPET KNIGHT. Frm the Chicago Record-Herald,

Frm the Chicago Record-Hernid,

White Eagle, the chief of the Poncas, is one of
the most imposing specimens of the Indian race I
have ever seen—6 feet 2 inches in height, erect as
a statue and as reticent as a stote. His face is as
fine a model of the North American savage as you
can find between the Mississippi and the Rockies,
and it should be cast in bronze for preservation
among the other abortginal types in the Smithsonian Institution. His proudest boast is that the
Poncas were never hostile to the whites. He claims
that no member of his tribe ever aimed a rife of

FASHION CHANGES IN MISSOURI.

From the London Mail.

It is in the work of piling logs that the extraordinary intelligence of the elephant is best shown. In the sawmills elephants are used in every department. One will drag a log out of the water to the saw bench, and with his tusks place it on the table, while at the other end his mate is waiting, and when the buzzing circular saw has converted the round tree into a four-sided log, he lifts it off the bench, places it on the ground, and drags it out to the storage yard, where he puts it carefully into position, placing one log exactly on the top of the other with wonderful precision. Elephants can pile logs to the height of their foreheads. When the squared logs are wanted for shipment the elephant picks out the required number, and drags them down to the waterside, and, when necessary, enters the river and holds the logs in position while they are being bound together by the raftsmen. After that he leaves the log to man's devices. How the thoward (a.e.) Courant.

How times do change! In years agone it would have been considered bad form to chew gum all evening at a party. . Some of this year's new clothes are holy frights. One youth who follows the styles has a new coat with the tail so short it looks like a vest with sleeves in it. Every time he bends over he exposes his suspender buttons.